MULTIMEDIA UNIVERSITY

STUDENT ID NO

MULTIMEDIA UNIVERSITY

FINAL EXAMINATION

TRIMESTER 3, 2015/2016

BEM2044 – THE ECONOMY OF MALAYSIA / BME2044 – MALAYSIAN ECONOMY

(All sections / Groups)

1st JUNE 2016
2.30 p.m. - 4.30 p.m.
(2 Hours)

INSTRUCTIONS TO STUDENTS

1. This question paper consists of **THREE (3) pages** excluding cover page with Section A and Section B.
2. Section A consists of **ONE (1)** Case Study. Section B consists of **THREE (3)** Structured Questions.
3. The mark distribution for each question is given. Total marks are 100.
4. Answer **ALL** questions in the answer booklet provided.

SECTION A: CASE STUDY (40 MARKS)

Brain Drain: 54,000 Malaysians Renounced Citizenship Since 2010

Published 14 Mar 2016

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia - More than 54,000 Malaysians have renounced their citizenship in the past six years, said Deputy Prime Minister Ahmad Zahid Hamidi. "They have chosen not to continue to be a Malaysian citizen and they obtained the citizenship of another country," explained Zahid in his capacity as Home Minister.

He was responding to Mohamed Hanipa Maidin (PAS Sepang) who asked for the number of Malaysians who have given up their citizenship from 2010 to 2016, and their reasons for doing so. According to the parliamentary reply, 10,664 Malaysians had surrendered their citizenship in 2010 and it climbed to 11,080 the following year. The numbers reduced to 8,983 and 6,678 in 2012 and 2013 respectively. In the year 2014, it saw 7,843 Malaysians renouncing their citizenship. Last year, it climbed to 8,076 cases, making it an average of 22.12 Malaysians renouncing their citizenship every day. Notably, the first month of 2016 saw a total of 1,102 Malaysians giving up their citizenship. Thus, currently, there is an average of 35.54 Malaysians who are surrendering their citizenship every day.

Malaysian citizenship can be terminated through being deprived of it or surrendering it. In its 2014 report, World Bank had pointed out that a total of 308,834 high skilled Malaysians moved overseas. Skilled Malaysian living abroad rose 300 percent in the last two decades, with two out of every 10 Malaysians with tertiary education opting to leave for Singapore or other countries. A large portion of Malaysians abroad chose to be permanent residents in the countries they worked.

Source: https://www.malaysiakini.com/news/333669

Read the above article and answer the following questions:

a) Define the term of Brain Drain and explain why it could be so problematic to a home country. (6 marks)

b) *According to the parliamentary reply, 10,664 Malaysians had surrendered their citizenship in 2010 and it climbed to 11,080 the following year. The numbers reduced to 8,983 and 6,678 in 2012 and 2013 respectively. In the year 2014, it saw 7,843 Malaysians renouncing their citizenship. Last year, it climbed to 8,076 cases, making it an average of 22.12 Malaysians renouncing their citizenship every day. Notably, the first month of 2016 saw a total of 1,102 Malaysian giving up their citizenship. [2nd Paragraph]*

Discuss the possible push and pull factors that cause Brain Drain. (8 marks)

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c) *Talent Corporation Malaysia (Talent Corp) was established on 1 January 2011 under the Prime Minister's Department to formulate and facilitate initiatives to address the availability of talent (i.e. Brain Drain issue) in line with the needs of the country's economic transformation.*

List the **THREE (3)** strategic thrusts and explain any **THREE (3)** philosophies of Talent Corp.'s programme. (15 marks)

d) *Returning Expert Programme is one of the Talent Corp's initiatives to address the issue of brain drain in Malaysia.*

i) List the **TWO (2)** main objectives of Returning Expert Programme. (2 marks)

ii) Explain any **THREE (3)** benefits offered to those Malaysian talents abroad to return home under such programme. (9 marks)

[Total: 40 marks]

SECTION B: STRUCTURED QUESTIONS (60 MARKS)

Question 1 (20 marks)

a) There are four (4) pillars that foster Vision 2020. Discuss the Vision 2020's **TWO (2)** pillars in relation to Economics Transformation Programme (ETP) and Government Transformation Programme (GTP). (10 marks)

b) *Today, the tourism industry continues to be one of the key foreign exchange earners, helps strengthening the service account of the balance of payments. (Source: Ministry of Tourism Malaysia)*

Discuss any **FIVE (5)** beneficial economic impacts of tourism in Malaysia. (10 marks)

Question 2 (20 marks)

a) What is globalisation? Discuss **TWO (2)** advantages and **TWO (2)** disadvantage of globalisation. (10 marks)

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b) There are two (2) main agricultural sub-sectors in Malaysia, i.e. estate sub-sector and smallholders' sub-sector. Differentiate these two sub-sectors. (10 marks)

Question 3 (20 marks)

a) Compare the objectives of the National Development Policy (NDP: 1991 - 2000) and National Vision Policy (NVP: 2001 – 2010). (10 marks)

b) List and explain any **FOUR (4)** strategic and operational shifts required to achieve the vision of the education system in Malaysia via National Education Blueprint. (10 marks)

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